

CHAPTER 28
DESIGNATION OF SPECIALTY

[Prior to 5/18/88, Dental Examiners, Board of[320]]

650—28.1(153) General review. A dentist may represent that the dentist is a specialist in the specialties of dental public health, endodontics, oral and maxillofacial pathology, oral and maxillofacial surgery, orthodontics, pediatric dentistry, periodontics, prosthodontics, or oral and maxillofacial radiology provided the requirements of that area of specialty have been met. The board recognizes there are overlapping responsibilities among the recognized areas of dental practice. However, as a matter of principle, a specialist shall not routinely provide procedures that are beyond the scope of the specialty as defined below.

650—28.2(153) Dental public health.

28.2(1) Definition. Dental public health is the science and art of preventing and controlling dental diseases and promoting dental health through organized community efforts. It is that form of dental practice in which the community serves as the patient rather than the individual. It is concerned with the dental health education of the public, with applied dental research, and with the administration of group dental care programs as well as the prevention and control of dental diseases on a community basis.

28.2(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Dental Public Health; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in dental public health accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.3(153) Endodontics.

28.3(1) Definition. Endodontics is the branch of dentistry which is concerned with the morphology, physiology and pathology of the human dental pulp and periradicular tissues. Its study and practice encompass the basic and clinical sciences including biology of the normal pulp, the etiology, diagnosis, prevention and treatment of diseases and injuries of the pulp and associated periradicular conditions.

28.3(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Endodontics; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in endodontics accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.4(153) Oral and maxillofacial pathology.

28.4(1) Definition. Oral and maxillofacial pathology is the specialty of dentistry and discipline of pathology that deals with the nature, identification, and management of diseases affecting the oral and maxillofacial regions. It is a science that investigates the causes, processes, and effects of these diseases. The practice of oral and maxillofacial pathology includes research and diagnosis of diseases using clinical, radiographic, microscopic, biochemical, or other examinations.

28.4(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology; or
- b. Be a fellow in the American Academy of Oral and Maxillofacial Pathology; or

- c. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in oral and maxillofacial pathology accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- d. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.5(153) Oral and maxillofacial surgery.

28.5(1) Definition. Oral and maxillofacial surgery is the specialty of dentistry which includes the diagnosis, surgical and adjunctive treatment of diseases, injuries and defects involving both the functional and esthetic aspects of the hard and soft tissues of the oral and maxillofacial region.

28.5(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery; or
- b. Be a member of the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons; or
- c. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in oral surgery accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- d. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.6(153) Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics.

28.6(1) Definition. Orthodontics and dentofacial orthopedics is that area of dentistry concerned with the supervision, guidance and correction of the growing or mature dentofacial structures, including those conditions that require movement of teeth or correction of malrelationships and malformations of their related structures and the adjustment of relationships between and among teeth and facial bones by the application of forces or the stimulation and redirection of functional forces within the craniofacial complex, or both. Major responsibilities of orthodontic practice include the diagnosis, prevention, interception and treatment of all forms of malocclusion of the teeth and associated alterations in their surrounding structures; the design, application and control of functional and corrective appliances; and the guidance of the dentition and its supporting structures to attain and maintain optimum occlusal relations in physiologic and esthetic harmony among facial and cranial structures.

28.6(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Orthodontics; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in orthodontics accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.7(153) Pediatric dentistry.

28.7(1) Definition. The specialty of pediatric dentistry is the practice and teaching of comprehensive preventive and therapeutic oral health care of children from birth through adolescence. It shall be construed to include care for special patients beyond the age of adolescence who demonstrate mental, physical or emotional problems.

28.7(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Pediatric Dentistry; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in pediatric dentistry accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.8(153) Periodontics.

28.8(1) Definition. Periodontics is that specialty of dentistry which encompasses the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the supporting and surrounding tissues of the teeth or their substitutes; and the maintenance of the health, function, and esthetics of these structures and tissues.

28.8(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in periodontics accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.9(153) Prosthodontics.

28.9(1) Definition. Prosthodontics is that branch of dentistry pertaining to the restoration and maintenance of oral functions, comfort, appearance and health of the patient by the restoration of natural teeth or the replacement of missing teeth and contiguous oral and maxillofacial tissues with artificial substitutes, or both.

28.9(2) Requirements.

- a. Have fulfilled those requirements prescribed by the American Board of Prosthodontics to be eligible to be examined therein for certification; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in prosthodontics accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association; or
- c. Have limited practice to this area prior to January 1, 1965, and have been permitted to continue to do so pursuant to resolution of the ADA House of Delegates.

650—28.10(153) Oral and maxillofacial radiology.

28.10(1) Definition. Oral and maxillofacial radiology is the specialty of dentistry and discipline of radiology concerned with the production and interpretation of images and data produced by all modalities of radiant energy that are used for the diagnosis and management of diseases, disorders, and conditions of the oral and maxillofacial region.

28.10(2) Requirements.

- a. Be a diplomate of the American Board of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology; or
- b. Have successfully completed a formal graduate or residency training program in oral and maxillofacial radiology accredited by the Commission on Dental Accreditation of the American Dental Association.

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